

# Somalia Shock Responsive Pilots Early Action Protocol

Funded by ECHO

Written by Barbara Leseni  
Somalia Social Transfers  
Technical Assistance Facility  
Barbara.Leseni@wfp.org

## **Background**

The development of Somalia Social Protection Policy (SSPP) is a political milestone that begins weaving the fabric for the social contract between the government and the people of Somalia. The policy plays a pivotal role in guiding the implementation of social protection system in two phases. Phase 1 (2019 – 2024), focuses on system and capacity-strengthening while phase II (to 2040), will be more defined with the evolving context. In this regard, the Social Protection system will primarily be founded on the non-contributory instrument under phase 1 and gradually grow with increasing government capacity. Hinged on the policy implementation, is the collaboration between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and development and humanitarian actors in the design and roll-out of Baxnaano (Safety Nets for Human Capital Project) implemented in rural areas in 21 districts across the federal member states (FMS) and funded by World Bank (WB). And, the design of the European Union – Inclusive and Local Economic Development program (EU-ILED) funded social transfers scheduled for implementation in 2020.

In-line with the Safety Net (SN) programs, the government and humanitarian actors also acknowledged that a number of covariate shocks, including; flooding, drought, conflict & terrorism, and malnutrition, etc., affect Somalia citizens and does negate the positive effects that would otherwise be realized by SN programming. The SSPP laid out the necessity to introduce a ‘temporary, seasonal safety net to prevent greater poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition caused by shocks. Such a safety net should be activated to respond to immediate needs caused by the impact of the covariate shocks on communities, expanding at early signs of crisis to protect consumption, assets, and human development gains through the provision of assistance; and contracting at the recovery phase. Because of this, and through ECHO funding to the Somali Cash Consortium (SCC), the Donor Working Group (DWG) agreed to implement and test shock responsive safety net (SRSN) pilots linked to existing safety nets to inform on the nationwide SRSN programming.

This document, therefore, serves to provide a blueprint for the implementation of the ECHO funded shock response component. It is a living document that focusses on learning from existing systems, the building of coordination mechanisms with engagement by government agencies at FGS and FMS level, and monitoring and analysis of early warning indicators to provide evidence on early action or shock responsive programming. The learning from these through monitoring and documentation of each level of the pilots lifecycle will culminate in the development of a nationwide SRSN standard operating procedure.

## Objectives of the Shock Responsive Pilot

The overall objective is to develop a standard operating procedure on protocols for expanding and contracting the safety nets programmes.

### Specific Objectives

- Promote a learning on coordination mechanisms with government and other agencies (donors, implementing partners, financial service providers, agencies providing early warning early action data and beneficiaries)
- Comparisons between existing sets of early warning early action triggers
- Learning on social accountability systems and feedback mechanisms
- Examine processes and protocols for beneficiary registration systems and cash delivery systems used by various actors including; WFP and SCC

## Risk Assessment

According to the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM), it is critical to understand risks. In a presentation carried out in June 2019 in the Pillar working group, it is projected globally that temperatures will increase up to 1.5 degrees celsius, sea levels from 50 to 95 cm and, increase in extreme events (drought, floods and storms) amongst other factors. In addition, there is increased disaster loss profiles caused by floods and terrorism mostly affecting the low-income population centile. Because of this, the ministry plans to build medium to long-term disaster risk management strategies (DRM) that will focus on:

- Building disaster resilient sectors and societies
  - ▬ build disaster resilient infrastructure
  - ▬ prepare resilient societies/communities
- Preparedness, Prevention and Mitigation
  - ▬ establishing national disaster response fund
  - ▬ hazard and vulnerability analysis
- Adopt integrated Risk Management for Resilience
  - ▬ policies, plans, laws and investment decisions
  - ▬ across sectors
  - ▬ across scales (short, medium and long-term)

Eg. Forecast based financing

The shock response pilots will therefore play a crucial role in informing on the above learning to MoHADM through collaboration with the ministry in monitoring, analysis and building evidence on the early warning early action and also share information from the learning that will inform on the ongoing initiatives and set-up of the multi-hazard early warning systems.

## Hazard Selection

In this Early Action Protocol (EAP), the SRSN pilots will focus on the sets of indicators captured by the Food Security Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCiS) early warning early action (EWEA). These indicators are forecast based, collectively developed, and widely used by government and humanitarian actors in Somalia. The SRSN implementation locations, as detailed in Annex 4 **Error! Reference source not found.**, were selected because they are prone to shocks caused by seasonality and terrorism and that the communities living in these areas are the vulnerable poor. Accordingly, and based on MoHADMD, there is likely an increase in the frequency of heavy rainfall in the coming years over many areas of the country. And, particularly in the riverine and coastal regions where heavy rainfalls associated with tropical cyclones are likely to increase with continued warming. The World bank natural hotspot study confirms that 43% of Somalia's land area risks flooding and drought, which exposes 54% of the population to extreme weather and natural risks<sup>1</sup>.

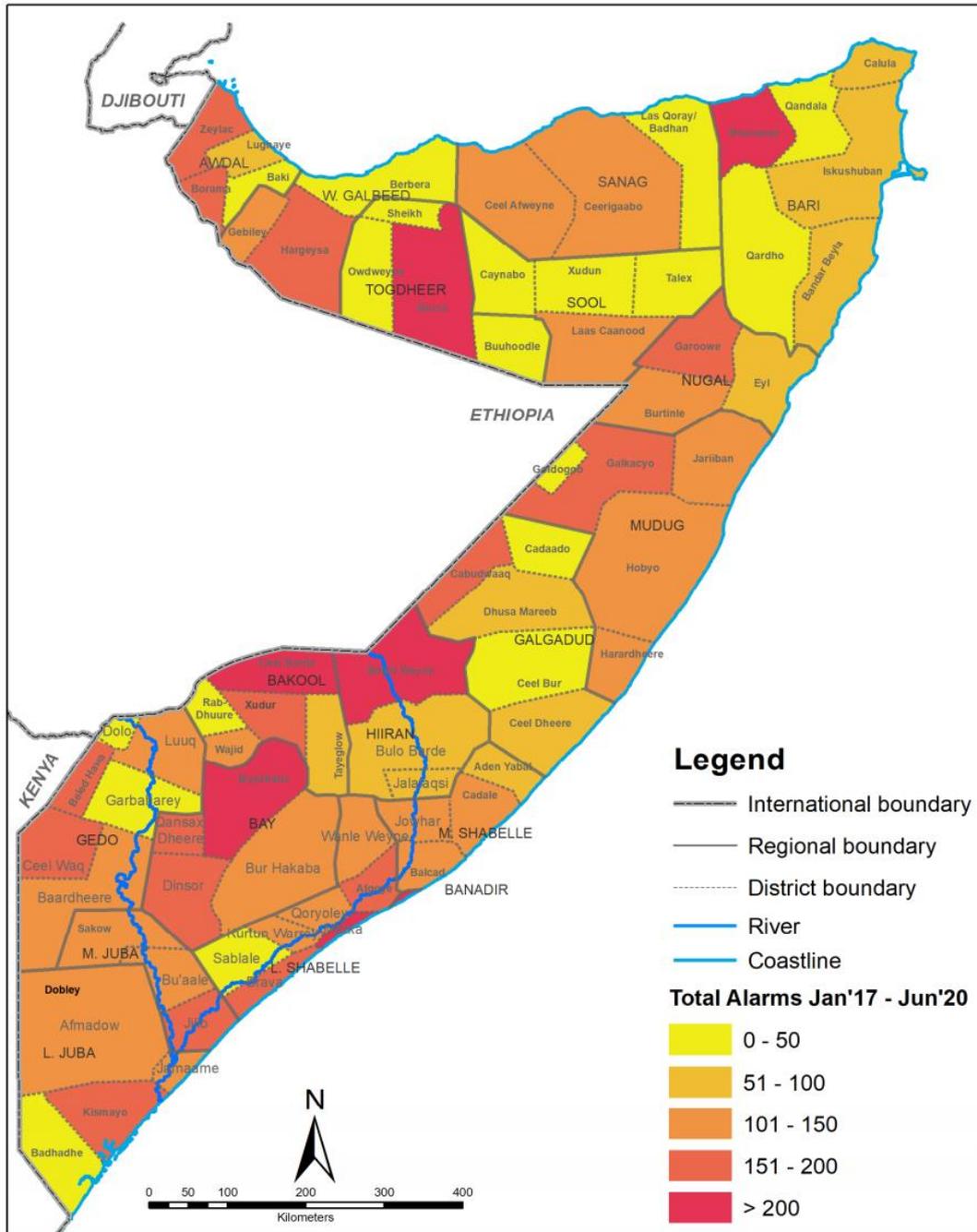
Figure 1 below, is a map depicting hot spots frequently affected by seasonality changes in the past 42 months (January, 2017 – June, 2020). The varying degrees of red coloration in increasing intensity corresponds with aggregated scoring of indicators in the Alarm phase in each district, and areas displayed in predominantly yellow color reflect few indicators in Alarm phase. This map, will therefore, guide in building mechanisms that quickly mitigates or responds to the rising demands and effects caused by these risks/alams.

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<sup>1</sup> Somalia National Disaster Management Policy

**Figure 1: Somalia FSNAU EWEA trends in risk factors, Jan 2019 – June 2020 indicators in Alarm Phase**

**Cumulative Alarm Levels in Somalia – Jan'17 to Jun'20**



Data sources: FSNAU Dashboard, UNGIWG, GeoNames, GAUL, UNDP Somalia (1998), FSNAU, WFP, FSC partners

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United

## Trigger Model for the Shock Response Pilots

The trigger model is a shortened list of the FSNAU set of early warning indicators deemed relevant for rural areas and IDP/Urban areas where the pilots will be operationalised. With a few additions on river level flooding and flood risks threshold shared by SWALIM.

**Table 1: Shock Response Pilots Early Warning Indicators for Rural Areas**

KEY MONITORING INDICATORS	DEFINITION	THRESHOLDS	DATA SOURCE	NORMAL	ALERT	ALARM
<b>1. CLIMATE</b>						
River levels/Flooding	Monitoring river level for flooding or high risk levels	River level above critical levels or flooding	SWALIM, OCHA, FSNAU	50 mm - 75mm in a day	75- 95 mm in a day	95- 105 mm in a day
Flood risks	Heavy rains felt over the LTM		SWALIM, FSNAU, HADMA, NADFOR & MoHADM	>50mm of rainfall within 24hrs	Consecutive storms of >75mm within 24hrs	Consecutive storms of >75mm within 24hrs
Drought			SWALIM, FSNAU, OCHA, UNICEF, Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Puntland and Somaliland (150 - 300 mm in a season)</li> <li>• -Bay and Bakool (300 - 400 mm in a season)</li> <li>• -Riverine areas (300 - 400 mm in a season)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Puntland and Somaliland (150 - 200 mm in a season)</li> <li>▪ Bay and Bakool (200 - 300 mm in a season)</li> <li>▪ Riverine areas (200 - 300 mm in a season)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Puntland and Somaliland ( below 150 mm in a season)</li> <li>• Bay and Bakool below 200 mm in a season)</li> <li>• Riverine areas below 200 mm in a season)</li> </ul>
<b>2. POPULATION MOVEMENT</b>						
Number of displaced population	# of people displaced (monthly)	# of arrivals and departures (monthly)	UNHCR/PRMN	<1000 arrivals or departures	1000 - 5000 arrivals or departures	>5000 arrivals or departures
<b>3. NUTRITION</b>						
Number of New Admissions to Feeding and Treatment Centers (GAM)	new admission compared to five-year average	new admission compared to five-year average	Nutrition Cluster	<25% increase in admissions compared to average	25-50% increase in admissions compared to average	>50% increase in admissions compared to average

**Table 2: Shock Responsive Pilots Early Warning Indicators for Urban/IDP Areas**

KEY MONITORING INDICATORS	DEFINITION	THRESHOLDS	DATA SOURCE	NORMAL	ALERT	ALARM
<b>1. CLIMATE</b>						
Flood risks	Heavy rains felt over the LTM		SWALIM, FSNAU, HADMA, NADFOR & MoHADM	>50mm of rainfall within 24hrs	Consecutive storms of >75mm within 24hrs	Consecutive storms of >75mm within 24hrs
<b>2. POPULATION MOVEMENT</b>						
Number of displaced population	# of people displaced (monthly)	# of arrivals and departures (monthly)	UNHCR/PRMN	<1000 arrivals or departures	1000 - 5000 arrivals or departures	>5000 arrivals or departures
<b>3. NUTRITION</b>						
Number of New Admissions to Feeding and Treatment Centers (GAM)	new admission compared to the five-year average	new admission compared to the five-year average	Nutrition Cluster	<25% increase in admissions compared to average	25-50% increase in admissions compared to average	>50% increase in admissions compared to average
<b>4. MARKET</b>						
Terms of trade (wage labor to cereals)	% decrease (monthly) below five year average	Decrease below normal level (Based on thresholds)	FSNAU/FEWSNET	Zero change/Any increase	1kg - 2kg decrease from the LTM	decrease >= 3kg from 5yr avg
Terms of trade (local quality goat to cereals)	% decrease (monthly) below five year average	Decrease below normal level (Based on thresholds)	FSNAU/FEWSNET	<5Kgs decrease/any increase	decrease 6-10kg	decrease > 10kg
Cost of minimum basket	% decrease (monthly) below five year average	% decrease below normal level (Based on thresholds)	FSNAU/FEWSNET	<5% increase/Any increase	5% - 10% increase in price over LTM	> 10% increase in price over LTM

### **Trigger Process**

FSNAU data is based on a collective and voluntary contribution by partners, which is sent to clusters for verification and submitted to FSNAU for updating of the EW-EA dashboard on a monthly basis. In the event of a shock, FSNAU shares the information to the Intercluster coordination group (ICCG) for further vetting and developing a concept note submitted to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) for approval and flagging of expected risk. However, in the case of the SRSN, the pilots will engage government ministries/agencies mandated to undertake disaster risk management to monitor and analyse the identified EW-EA indicators as per Table 1 and Table 2 above. The findings of the analysis will form the evidence base to be submitted to the technical committee comprising of government ministries and I/NGOs for decision making in triggering a response.

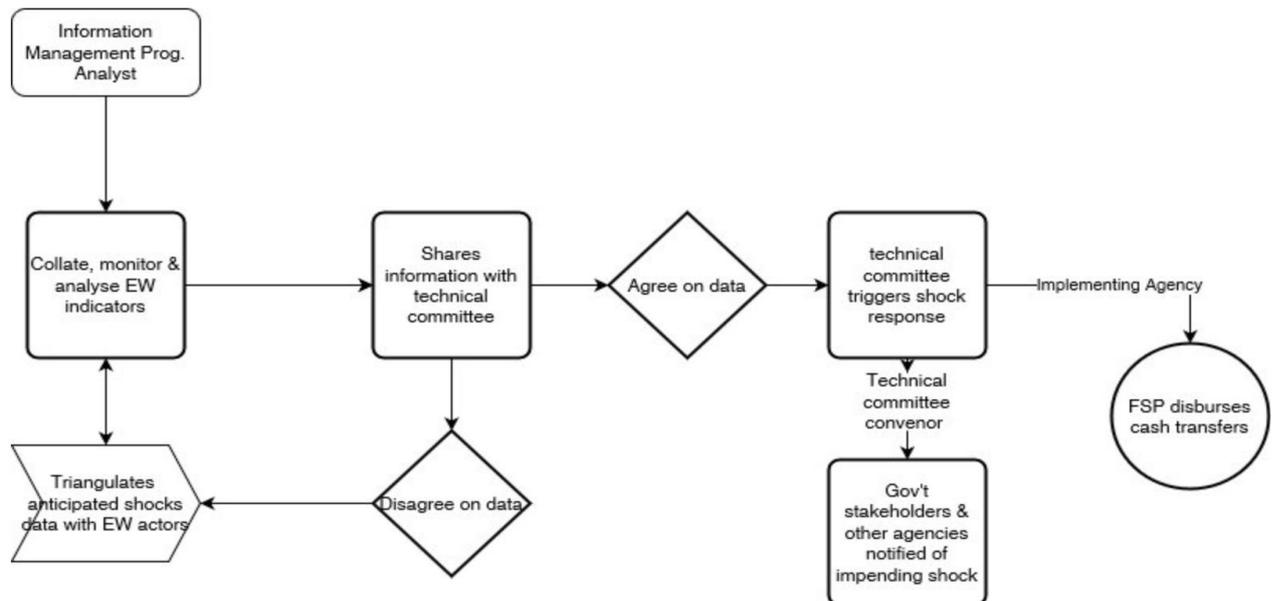
The BRCiS identified projects, however, will follow the consortium existing internal process, which entails engagement with community committees called Community Resilience Committees (CRS), who monthly report on BRCiS EW-EA indicators. Findings are submitted to the consortium member agencies, with the introduction of local government authorities, for vetting and triangulation with other sources and triggering a response based on robust evidence. The introduction of the government in the vetting process is for learning/capacity building on coordination mechanisms and social accountability.

**Table 3: BRCiS Early Warning Early Action Indicators**

	BRCiS Early Warning indicators	Data source	Threshold definition	Normal	Alert	Alarm
Climate	Perception rainfall performance	CRC/EW Focal point	Comparison with expected normal rainfall at this time of the year (during rainy season)	Average/Normal	Poor/below average	No rain received
	Cummulative rainfall (mm) - present date	USGS satellite data	% decrease below Mean 2000-2018	<20% decrease from mean	20-60% decrease from mean	>60% decrease from mean
	Dry spell > 15 days	CRC/EW Focal point	Presence of a dry spell of more than 15 days (during rainy seasons)	Yes (out of rainy seasons)	Yes (at start and end of rainy seasons)	Yes (at the peak of rainy seasons: May and Nov).
	River levels (drought/flood)	CRC/EW Focal point	Comparison with expected normal river levels at this time of the year	Normal for this time of the season	Below normal / above normal	River completely dry /Overflowing or at high risk of overflowing
LH	Percentage of crops wilted	CRC/EW Focal point	Estimated percentage of crops wilted per acre in the area	0-15%	15%-30%	>30%
	Percentage of crops damaged by pests/disease	CRC/EW Focal point	Estimated percentage of crops damaged by pests/disease per acre in the area	0-15%	15%-30%	>30%
	Rainwater catchment % capacity	CRC/EW Focal point	Status of the largest rainwater cathment in the area <u>at the end of rainy season</u>	More than half-full (75%) or full	Half-full ( 50%)	Less than half-full (25%) /empty
	Pasture condition	CRC/EW Focal point	Comparison normal pasture conditions at this time of the year	Normal/Good replenishment	Below normal	No replenishment yet
	Livestock body condition (cattle/shoats/camel)	CRC/EW Focal point	Observation of cattle/shoats/camels livestock indictor in the area	Normal	Weak	Extremely weak
	# Livestock deaths due to disease outbreak	CAHW	Optional indicator. No threshold defined.			
	Milk production	CRC/EW Focal point	Status of milk production in the area	Normal	Reduced	Significantly reduced/stopped
Markets	Price of water from vendors (SOS/20L jerrycan)	Area market data	Area-level thresholds defined in Annex sheet.	Specific area-level threshold	Specific area-level threshold	Specific area-level threshold
	Price of maize (SOS/Kg)	Area market data	Area-level thresholds defined in Annex sheet.	Specific area-level threshold	Specific area-level threshold	Specific area-level threshold
	Price of shorghum (SOS/Kg)	Area market data	Area-level thresholds defined in Annex sheet.	Specific area-level threshold	Specific area-level threshold	Specific area-level threshold
	Price of local goat (SOS/head)	Area market data	Area-level thresholds defined in Annex sheet.	Specific area-level threshold	Specific area-level threshold	Specific area-level threshold
	Price of rice (SOS/Kg)	Area market data	Mostly imported, thus little fluctuation. Useful for food basket calculation.	Specific area-level threshold	Specific area-level threshold	Specific area-level threshold
	Average daily wage	Area market data	Area-level thresholds defined in Annex sheet.	Specific area-level threshold	Specific area-level threshold	Specific area-level threshold
	ToT (wage labor to cereals)	Auto	% variance from area-level mean	Zero change/any increase in TOT	5% - 10% decrease in TOT over average period	> 10% decrease in TOT over average period
	ToT (local goat to cereals)	Auto	% variance from area-level mean	Zero change/any increase in TOT	5% - 10% decrease in TOT over average period	> 10% decrease in TOT over average period
Pop.movements	# arrivals (HH)	CRC/EW Focal point	No thresholds defined			
	# departures (HH)	CRC/EW Focal point	No thresholds defined			
Health	AWD/sus.cholera cases U5	Referent health facility	Number of AWD cases.	0 cases	1 case where not previously reported	Double the average number of cases from the previous two weeks
Coping capacities	Coping strategies of vulnerable HH	CRC/EW Focal point	Thresholds defined in Annex sheet.	0-2 Alert coping strategies	3 or more Alert coping strategies	At least 1-2 Alarm coping strategy

**Figure 2: The SR SN Pilots Trigger Process**

The trigger process is defined to reflect the activation of shock response at the FMS level using the FSNAU identified set of indicators. This process departs from the FSNAU existing process and introduces the involvement of the government in the monitoring, analysis and decision making based on robust evidence from the ministry/agency mandated to work on disaster risk management. And, will work in collaboration with the Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) Information Management (IM) Programme Analyst



### Stop Mechanism

In an ideal context, the stop mechanism is activated when the situational analysis indicates that the affected population is getting into normalcy (recovery). To harness learning of the SRSN pilots, the stop mechanism will be activated three months after triggering a response by the technical committee as this is a practice observed by humanitarian actors in the provision of assistance following the performance of the Gu and Deyr rainfall seasons. However, findings of the household economy analysis (HEA) will provide robust evidence on how long assistance should be provided following a shock and will, therefore, inform on future shock response programming.

In the case where a cyclone has been anticipated but changes track, provision of assistance to intended communities will be stopped and re-directed to those communities hit by the shock. Communities initially targeted will only receive assistance if observed that they, too, were impacted by the cyclone. The provision of assistance will only be for beneficiaries in the system but, continued coordination with other actors implementing in the same areas is vital to ensure humanitarian support is provided to those not targeted.

## Selection of Communities and IDPs for the Shock Response Pilots

The selection of communities and IDP camps is based on a few parameters, including; communities receiving safety net assistance for a minimum period of 12 months and above, targeted areas are prone to shocks, and seasonal changes as depicted in Figure 1 above and, the identified communities are the vulnerable poor. See Annex 4.

The seasonal forecast changes in Table 1 and Table 2 will inform on the activation of a shock response in communities targeted under government-led BRA, USN and SCI child-sensitive social protection programs. Also, the two programs will observe the trigger process, as captured in Figure 2. In contrast, the BRCiS program will follow the consortium EW-EA indicators captured in **Error! Reference source not found.** and the trigger process detailed in Annex 3 with the involvement of government at district level.

- Urban Safety Net (USN). A WFP programme implemented by DRC in 14 districts in Banadir region. The safety net covers 20,872 households with frequent verification using the WFP SCOPE system to ensure family dynamics are well captured. Currently, verification process shows that 20,300 households have been identified and approved for the core programme and will therefore, benefit from the ECHO funded SR pilot. The SN has also has a transition component on targeted skills training including: mobile repair, solar maintenance, carpentry and tailoring. The households with able-bodied working age members after acquiring these skills are either referred to other agencies for tools provision or start up grants or, to companies to gain experience and employment.
- Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) Safety Net. Is a government-led SN formed in two districts of Hodan and Garaasbaley in 2018 supported by WFP and, targeting 1,000 households. The SN has the overall goal to a) Improve access to basic needs including food, water, healthcare services and livelihoods creation for the most vulnerable households through the provision of regular cash transfers; b) Increase capacity of the regional government to implement SN and c) identify relevant lessons that can be transferred and applied to other districts and social protection programs<sup>2</sup>. Identification of households was based on a mixed targeting method, with (i) a geographical targeting of districts with highest prevalence of IDPs, (ii) a dependency ratio of 3 or above children and elderly persons, (iii) unemployment or under-employed and, (iv) a child/children under the age of 5 years.
- Child Sensitive Social Protection (CSSP). SCI CSSP program is ongoing in Hargeisa IDP camp targeting 300 vulnerable poor IDP households. The main component of the project is regular cash transfers in the form of child grants with complementary activities for improving parenting practices as well as enhancing the sensitivity of parents, caregivers, and service providers towards child nutrition, education, and protection. The SR pilot intends to provide learning on horizontal expansion to an additional 150 IDP households in Mooge A not enrolled in the program, and vertical expansion to the recipients targeted by the SN
- BRCiS consortium SN programs. The consortium was formed in 2013 and working with nine partners in various fields in Nutrition, WASH, Health, and Food Security. In

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<sup>2</sup> The lessons learned will inform BRA in the design and scale-up of social safety net and cash transfer programmes in Banadir as well as the implementation of its Durable Solution Strategy.

addition to multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) and SN programs, which benefit from these areas of expertise. The SR pilot will target 1300 households through vertical expansion for shock affected communities reached by three agencies and capture best practices observed in the BRCiS area-level EW-EA trigger process. The documentation on the learning will be captured through harmonised monitoring indicators with the other SR SN pilots and with the engagement of a learning partner to harness further learning.

## **Key Actors**

The SR pilots are designed in -line with the SSPP that looks at temporary, seasonal safety net to prevent greater poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition caused by shocks. The mitigation of the shock effects through the SR pilots will be realised through the distribution of cash assistance to approximately 23,050 households by the end of 2020. See Annex 4 **Error! Reference source not found.** on the number of households receiving assistance through vertical/top-up and horizontal expansion. In addition, key actors from different levels of government were identified and implementing agencies, EWEA actors, and the community elders as described below.

- **Federal government** working with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) and other vital ministries.
  - MoLSA plays a vital role as the ministerial lead for social protection (SP) at the federal level, and the WB and EU-ILED funded SN programs.
  - Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM). The shock responsive component does lend itself as a humanitarian operation, and the involvement of MoHADM is critical, given its mandate in humanitarian affairs and disaster management but also as the ministry that supports MoLSA in SP.
  - Ministry of Planning Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED). Together with MoHADM, the ministry is mandated to support MoLSA in the SP but also plays a vital role in working with BRCiS in overseeing the EWEA programming by various partners.
- **Member States and Regional governments** – the SR pilots will adopt the same structures of government involvement as observed by the SNs. The mechanism is such that the member states will have the onus to trigger a response based on hard evidence of an anticipated shock through triangulation of information by early actors and sentinel focal points at the district level. This information will be relayed to the affected areas and the Federal level.
- **Local (district level) authorities** – the targeting of the SNs is community-based – with the criteria developed and agreed upon by the communities and local authorities with oversight from implementing agencies. In addition, BRCiS observes a community approach which requires the engagement of the district level authorities in triggering responses for these programs. These technical communities will design feedback loops with the FMS to ensure sharing of information and social accountability to community, regional level and forward to federal level.
- **Early Warning Early Action actors** – the SR pilots will work with FSNAU, BRCiS, government ministries mandated to work on disaster risk management and collaborate

with other early warning actors (EWA) in triangulation of data and fostering reliable findings.

- FSNAU. The unit was formed in response to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) request and has been widely used by various actors in the humanitarian operations to inform on EWEA. There are five sets of indicators (on health, nutrition, climate, markets, and population movements) jointly developed and agreed on and 19 specific indicators and individually assigned thresholds that trigger a response. These indicators are monitored at the district level monthly, fed to the EWEA dashboard, and aggregated to inform on the national situation.
  - BRCiS is a resilience-focused consortium that takes a holistic approach to support Somali communities in developing their capacity to resist and absorb shocks without undermining their ability to move out of poverty. Formed in 2013, and based on the area of expertise of the partners, the consortium aims to bridge the national EWEA systems and information needs at the community and area level. The partners have set up a harmonized early warning system of quantitative and qualitative early warning indicators informed by primary and secondary sources to make decisions on when and where to trigger early actions and SN scale-up at the community level. These include climate, pasture, livestock, crops and water sources condition, market prices, population movements, health, and nutrition, as well as coping capacities, which are triangulated with district-level FSNAU dashboard indicators.
  - MoHADM. Given its mandate in risk preparedness and disaster management. The ministry is in the process of establishing early warning early action indicators and formalising these at the member state level. This establishment, therefore, provides a platform for partnership and strengthening of the ministry's capacity through learning from the shock response pilots.
  - National Disaster Preparedness & Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR). A government agency mandated to manage disasters. This ministry in Somaliland is also mandated to convene the technical committee of the shock response pilots for both Urban and Rural areas.
- **Implementing partners** – The SR pilots will work together with four agencies under the identified SNs (NRC, Concern, SCI, DRC and BRA), financial service providers (FSP) - telecommunication services, and coordinate with agencies operating in the same areas as the pilots.
  - **Somali Cash Consortium (SCC)**. The Consortium through ECHO is funded to provide cash assistance to beneficiaries of the SRSN pilots and also collaborates with the Technical Assistance Facility in the design and operationalisation of the pilots.
  - **Technical Assistance Facility (TAF)**. As part of its responsibilities, TAF is to provide technical expertise to the donors and the government in the design of the shock response pilots, which also includes monitoring , provision of evidence on the anticipated shocks. In addition, development of standard operating procedures on transfer values, beneficiary selection and targeting criteria, early warning triggers and, technical guideline on minimum data requirement for beneficiary data sharing.
  - **SRSN Technical Committee**: the technical committee is formed of government ministries and agencies mandated with the responsibility for disaster risk management and will work together with the implementing agencies, SCC, TAF and donors in the

monitoring and analysis of EW\_EA indicators and are responsible for triggering a response based on robust evidence.

- **SRSN Steering Committee**: the committee is established to provide: (i) operational oversight to the technical committee in ensuring transparency and accountability and, (ii) strategic outlook going beyond the pilot phase and influence the adoption of the learnings from the pilots at the policy level. It is co-chaired by MoHADM and ECHO with membership from MoLSA, FCDO, WB, implementing agencies, WFP, SCC, TAF and BRCiS management unit.

### **Roles and Responsibilities of the Technical Committee**

- Based on hard evidence provided by IM programme analyst and EWA, triggers a shock response
- Provides clarity on the objectives of the pilot to stakeholders operating in the area and to communities
- Acts as key informant interviewees for the learning component of the pilot. The learning component will be conducted by an external person(s) to harness learning and inform the linkage to the government-led safety nets.

### **Roles and Responsibilities of the Steering Committee**

#### Programmatic level

- Hold the technical committee accountable and transparent in the decision process for triggering a response
- Hold TAF/SCC, implementing agencies and government accountable in knowledge management through provision of clear messaging on the shock response, and grievances and redress mechanisms
- Ensure clear documentation of processes and protocols when expanding safety nets to absorb humanitarian needs and in the reduction of assistance

#### Strategic level

- Ensure alignment of the shock response pilots with government and donor policies
- Adopt the findings from the learning partnership in informing of a nationwide shock responsive safety net standard operating procedures
- Advocate for active involvement of all actors at every level of the shock pilots, to harness learning in informing on the nationwide shock response standard operating procedure
- Advocate for preparedness measures by putting in place contingency plans for a nationwide shock response safety net post pilot period

### **Selection of Actions & Coordination**

The selection of action is informed by the objectives of the SR pilots, the readiness of administrative systems, program design, and monitoring & learning component. **Error! Reference source not found.** below is a summary of activities to follow to ensure the realisation of the EAP and the achievement of the intended learning.

**Table 4 EAP – Action Plan**

Activity	Description	Stakeholder Group	Timelines	Person Responsible	Comments
<b>Coordination System/Structure</b>					
Meeting with donors	Meeting with ECHO on a monthly or periodic to update on the status of the pilots	ECHO, TAF & CC	Ongoing	TAF & CC	
	Meeting with humanitarian donors & pilots’ focal points, CWG co-chairs in harmonizing of humanitarian systems (including; transfer value, interoperability of registries, early warning triggers & targeting)	ECHO, DFID, USAID, CC, WFP, BRCiS, SCI, CWG & TAF	Ongoing	TAF & CC	
	Monthly/quarterly meeting the donor working group (DWG) on the status of the pilots and additional research work required including; Household Economy Analysis (HEA)	Development & Humanitarian donors & TAF	Ongoing	TAF	
Coordination	An explanatory note informing the FGS and relevant ministries on the shock responsive pilots	Government at different levels	Before the start of programs	TAF & SCC	
	Steering committee, regional and district level technical committees. The latter to receive EW indicators and analysis for triggering a response	Government, WFP, BRCiS, Implementing partners, SCC & TAF. In addition, EWA, relevant agencies operating in the area do form part of the technical committee	Periodic		

	Collaborate with EWA on mainstreaming and triangulation of data.	development & humanitarian platforms (Government & OCHA)			
BRCiS SNs	Community engagement to inform on an impending shock  Individual member agency engagement with the technical committee to ratify on the shock indicators and trigger a response	BRCiS community members  BRCiS member agency, technical committee, SCC & TAF	Before the shock	BRCiS, TAF & SCC	
Early Warning Systems	Through the monthly updates, monitor, analyse and triangulate data	TAF, SCC & EWA		TAF, CC, & Government technical comm. convenor	
<b>The readiness of Administrative Systems</b>					
<b>Identification of Safety Nets (SNs)</b>					
Identify existing SNs for linking to the SR pilots	Identify safety nets that are ongoing for a year or more and use cash transfers as a modality of assistance  Identify safety nets that are flexible to absorb humanitarian needs at the time of shocks and contract at the recovery phase  Identify safety nets in rural, urban and IDP set-ups that can provide learning on expanding and contracting in such set-ups  Ensure government ministries are informed of the planned SNs and SR pilots scale-ups	TAF, CC, Implementing agencies, donors & FGS-MoLSA	To end December	TAF & SCC          MoHADM & MoLSA	Introduced the SR pilots concepts to MoLSA through an explanatory note. MoLSA to reach out to the other key ministries such as MoHADM and regional/state authorities

Partnership Agreements	Amend existing agreements with the Implementing Agencies of the identified SNs	SCC – with BRCiS, SCI & DRC WFP – with BRA		SCC & WFP	
<b>Registration/Enrolment</b>					
Pre-registration of beneficiaries using ONA	A pre-registration of IDPs in Hargeisa camp before the SN program starts	SCI, & Cash Coordination & Camp Management (CCCM) & local authorities	Before start of the programme	SCI	SCI, SCC, TAF, CCCM & local authorities will be actively involved in the pre-registration of existing IDPs in the camp & new arrivals
Delivery mechanism	SCI, NRC, DRC & CWW are members of the SCC and would, therefore, use the existing agreements with the financial service provider (FSP) to deliver assistance using mobile phones  FSP agents to have adequate cash during distribution	SCI, NRC, CWW, DRC, & FSP  MNOs & implementing agencies	by end Dec	SCI, NRC, CWW, DRC, & FSP	Agencies to ensure prior communication is shared with the FSPs on the vertical & horizontal expansion
<b>Communication</b>					
Communication strategy	Write-up an explanatory note to the FGS on the SR pilots  Develop a clear & straightforward communication to beneficiaries on the vertical & horizontal expansion; why, when, who & how  Use the complaints and feedback mechanisms – hotlines designed	TAF & SCC  TAF  Agencies implementing SNs program	By mid- Dec	TAF & SCC	Develop a communication and messaging document

	by the agencies implementing SNs – to relay information & collect feedback				
<b>Program Design</b>					
<b>Targeting</b>					
Targeting	Horizontal expansion – pre-registration of all IDPs in the targeted IDP camp & provision of top-ups for existing bens plus total assistance transfer to the pre-registered HHs.	SCI, CWW & CCCM		SCI, CWW & CCCM	
<b>Transfer value &amp; frequency</b>					
Transfer value	<p>BRCiS vertical expansion – beneficiaries will receive a top-up of Usd \$20 per household bringing a total of Usd \$40 a month for three months. The decision to top-up is to ensure standardisation of transfer values with other BRCiS SRSN programs.</p> <p>USN and BRA – Vertical expansion of \$ 25 from the regular monthly amount of \$20.</p> <p>SCI Hargeisa Pilot – the beneficiaries will receive a top-up of \$ 50 and a full amount of \$ 70 for the Horizontal expansion</p>	<p>TAF, SCC, SCI, NRC &amp; CWW</p> <p>BRA, WFP, DRC &amp; SCC</p> <p>SCI, CC &amp; TAF</p>	<p>Before or immediately after the shock</p> <p>Immediately after the shock</p> <p>Immediately after the shock</p>	<p>SCC, SCI, NRC &amp; CWW</p> <p>BRA, WFP, DRC &amp; SCC</p> <p>SCI, CC &amp; TAF</p>	
Transfer frequency	USN and BRA does quarterly assistance which will also be	DRC, BRA & SCC	Every quarter	DRC, BRA, WFP & SCC	

	served in the SR pilot assistance disbursements  CSPP and BRCiS SNs provide monthly assistance, and the same will be observed in the SR pilot	SCI, NRC, CWW & SCC	Monthly	SCI, NRC, CWW & SCC	
Assistance period	Provision of top-ups and/or horizontal support for three months based on current humanitarian practice.	Technical committees, TAF & SCC	Once the response is triggered	SCI, NRC, CWW, DRC, BRA, WFP & SCC	
<b>Monitoring and Learning</b>					
Coordination structure	Questions to ask here is on the level of engagement of the government in the processes to trigger early action Coordination with FSNAU & SN programs in informing on the alarm phase  Coordination with donors on continuous update on pilots roll-out, challenges and way forward	BRCiS, SCI, WFP, CC & TAF  BRCiS, SCI, WFP, CC, FSNAU & TAF  TAF & SCC	ongoing		
EW-EA triggers	Time taken to update & share information on anticipated shocks – both for BRCiS & FSNAU  Time taken to activate early action  What are the false positive and how can we learn from them	BRCiS, FSNAU, TAF & CC	ongoing	TAF & CC	

Social Accountability	<p>Time taken to receive assistance</p> <p>Did beneficiaries receive any communication &amp; was it clear</p> <p>Were their complaints &amp; feedback mechanisms (CFM) in place</p> <p>Time taken from log-in of complaints to response</p>	Technical Committee	At the time of shock	Technical Committee	
Processes & Protocols	<p>is the coordination mechanism in place &amp; functional how many meetings held plus agenda &amp; meeting minutes</p> <p>Is the activation process including; the preparatory measures, communication strategy, stop mechanisms, trigger activation system &amp; implementation process in place</p>	<p>Technical Committee</p> <p>Technical Committee</p>	<p>At the roll-out of the SR pilots</p> <p>By end January</p>	<p>TAF &amp; CC</p> <p>TAF &amp; CC</p>	

## **Monitoring and Lessons Learned**

### **Monitoring the EAP**

As part of the testing, learning, and informing the nationwide SRSN component, a comprehensive monitoring and learning plan will be developed in close collaboration with donors, government and implementing agencies. Process monitoring will be conducted by the implementing agencies staff and learning partnership. A complete protocol including; specific tools, exact sample size, and sampling methodology is ongoing. Therefore, this section only outlines the fundamental areas of focus for learning.

The learning component will examine three primary aspects of the shock response activation in answering the below questions. Sub-questions, as well as a description of methods, data sources, and who will be responsible for data collection, are summarized in **Error!**

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#### **Aspect 1: Learning on Processes and Protocols**

This data will be collected through semi-structured interviews with key informants and a broader stakeholder meeting.

#### **Q1) Were the SR pilots implemented as intended?**

The roll-out of the SR pilots using: (i) the nationwide and area-level early warning systems, (ii) application of coordination mechanisms with various actors including the government, (iii) implementation of horizontal expansion and, (iv) partnerships with agencies to use their platforms for beneficiary registration systems and delivery mechanism is a new concept in Somalia. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct learning on the above mentioned to inform on the development of a nationwide SRSN standard operating procedure (SOP).

#### **Q2) How did the SR pilots work with and contribute to existing disaster management procedures in Somalia?**

Globally, projections are that temperatures, sea levels, and extreme events (drought, floods, and storms) will increase, amongst other factors. In Somalia, MoHADM projects a likely increase in the frequency of heavy rainfall, particularly the riverine and coastal regions where heavy rains associated with tropical cyclones are likely to increase. Given these factors, the ministry plans to build medium to long-term disaster risk management strategies. The future success of shock response initiatives in Somalia is, therefore, contingent upon close collaboration with the government. This part of learning will allow for direct feedback from other stakeholders, thereby strengthening carefully cultivated relationships with key stakeholders.

#### **Aspect 2: Communication strategy**

#### **Q3) Did the key actors understand the rationale of the SR pilots?**

Its crucial that the government understands why some areas are identified over others, and it is likewise vital that the beneficiaries understand why some are receiving additional assistance and not the entire community. To enable this, it is, therefore, crucial to have government and implementing agencies in a position to articulate the purpose and intentions of the pilots clearly.

**Q4) Is social accountability captured in the communication strategy?**

Are there communication protocols (government channels and focal points) on informing on the expansion and contraction of the shock response? what measures have been put in place to ensure that the core programs don't collapse in the eventuality of a shock? Are the feedback loops in place at every level of the SR implementation process? What worked well for the beneficiaries, did the intervention reach them in time, and what could be improved?

**Aspect 3: Trigger Analysis**

**Q5) Are the triggers set at the appropriate level?**

Triggers are based on either single indicators or a composite of indicators. For example, a single indicator of measles, cholera, and malnutrition can trigger a response. At the same time increase in market prices would require further analysis of other factors to trigger a response. However, it is essential to understand whether the current triggers used by the early warning actors are set at the appropriate level or requires a review.

Data sources, methods, and timelines will be informed by **Error! Reference source not found.**Table 1 and Table 2, complemented by other sets of indicators used by the government ministries/agencies, implementing agencies, and the cash working group (CWG). These indicators must be appropriate to the context of the SR pilots and well understood by the technical committee, which is the coordinating body and responsible for making decisions to trigger a response(s).

**Table 5 : Data Sources for the learning component**

<b>Learning Objective</b>	<b>Key Qns</b>	<b>Data Sources/ Tools</b>	<b>When is data collected</b>	<b>Responsible for data collection</b>	<b>Data collection tools</b>
Process and Protocols	<p><b>Were the SR pilots implemented as intended?</b></p> <p>-was there a functioning coordination mechanism in place? Who were the participants and did it achieve its terms?</p> <p>-what was the time taken to update and share information on anticipated shock?</p> <p>-what protocols were observed in applying the pilots with the existing registries &amp; delivery mechanisms?</p>	Real-time observation of implementation & interviews	During activation	An individual or firm will be identified to reconstruct the events from documents	Secondary data

	<p>-what protocols were observed in the communication &amp; analysis of the EWEA data to inform on the response?</p> <p><b>Did the pilots work with &amp; contribute to existing DM strategies?</b></p> <p>-how were the processes &amp; protocols used to inform on the DM strategies, including durable solutions?</p>	Meeting minutes, interviews with key informants	after the roll out of pilots & at the end of the pilot phase	TAF, CC & consulting firm	Secondary & primary data
Communication strategy	<p><b>Did the key actors understand the rationale of the SR pilots?</b></p> <p>-were the messages tailored to different audiences?</p> <p>-was the rationale of the pilots well understood by both recipients &amp; non-recipients?</p> <p><b>Is social accountability incorporated in the strategy?</b></p> <p>-is information on protection &amp; gender mainstreaming captured in the pilots?</p> <p>-what redress mechanisms are in place &amp; what was the turnaround?</p>	<p>Interviews with communities, government</p> <p>Secondary data, interviews with recipients &amp; key informants.</p>	<p>Process monitoring</p> <p>Process monitoring</p>	<p>Field monitors of the implementing agencies</p> <p>Field monitors of implementing agencies</p>	<p>Distribution &amp; PDM tools</p> <p>Distribution &amp; PDM tools</p>
Trigger Analysis	<p><b>Are triggers set at an appropriate level?</b></p> <p>-are the five sets of indicators relevant for the given context or</p>	<p>Analysis of the data sets against the areas of operation</p> <p>Interviews with key informants</p>	Upon the arrival of prog. analyst	The IM prog analyst working closely with BRCiS & FSNAU	<p>Primary data tool</p> <p>Semi-structured checklists</p>

	<p>different from what it was when initially defined?</p> <p>-are the thresholds of the 5 sets of indicators /model reflective of the physical world? Or requires a review?</p> <p>-do we agree with the probabilities &amp; risk levels of the original triggers?</p>	<p>&amp; a stakeholder meeting with a broader range of DM stakeholders.</p>			

## Identification and Documentation of Lessons Learned

Qualitative notes from the participant observation, key informant interviews, and focus group data will be systematically, qualitatively collected using ONA or similar software. The coding will allow for the identification of common challenges, lessons learned, and potential improvements to the protocol from the various implementation sites. These findings will be synthesized in a final report that will be shared by the following means:

- Publication of a monitoring and evaluation report which will be disseminated to key ministries, donors, humanitarian and development agencies, DM networks via email lists, social media and at relevant in-person meetings and platforms.
- A Somali stakeholder meeting to share the results and discuss ways to overcome any challenges and lessons learned. This meeting will be facilitated by TAF, SCC and identified district focal points
- Through meetings and presentations within implementing agencies and donors to decide how to modify the protocol based upon the analysis, report and stakeholder workshop feedback

## Finance and Logistics

### Budget

The financial and logistic component described in this EAP translates into what can be done and covered financially for the implementation of the shock responsive pilots. In elaborating the budget costs related to administrative activities (preparation), readiness activities (training and pre-registration), activation activities, and monitoring and learning have been considered.

For the implementation, 4 main stages were considered for the transfer of funds:

- Funds needed for ongoing activities such as salaries, updating of dashboards and meetings
- Funds needed for the preparation of training materials, training and capacity building workshops

- ⊖ Funds required for pre-registration of beneficiaries for the horizontal scale up
- ⊖ Funds required for activation of the EAP and monitoring of the action.

### **Readiness Cost**

The costs of administrative preparatory activities are those necessary to ensure that the stakeholders are ready to implement the EAP at any point before the end of December 2020. In the case of this EAP, this cost among several elements will cover salary subsidies, mapping, records (beneficiary figures), and updating of these to ensure the maintenance of the shock response component, coordination, and communication. In summary, it must guarantee the cash transfer and human resources are available to be activated in case the extreme event approaches. Readiness elements range from crucial government ministries at various levels, donors, implementing agencies staff, and the technical committee at the FMS level.

### **Activation Cost**

The costs included in case of activation are the costs incurred when the agreed trigger is breached, and mobilisation of human resources (implementing agencies and FSP staff) and funds transferred to the identified beneficiaries. They also include funds for documentation of activation through photographs and video filming. Gathering of lessons learned and monitoring the entire activation process is essential to continuously improve forecast interventions, efficiency, and effectiveness of the actions. Based on the findings and recommendations, the team will afterward conduct capacity building actions, workshops on the lessons learned, and develop standard operating procedures.

The early actions included in this EAP are decided based on the analysis of impacts, exposure and vulnerability and, are initiatives that can minimize the impacts and are implementable within the shortest time between or immediately after the forecast and the occurrence of the event.

## **EAP Activation Process**

### **Preparatory measures**

Preparatory measures include communication strategy, coordination mechanism, pre-registration as well as training and capacity building activities at various levels. Table 6 summarises the preparatory and activation activities required for the successful execution of each action.

**Table 6 : Overview of activities (preparatory and post-trigger)**

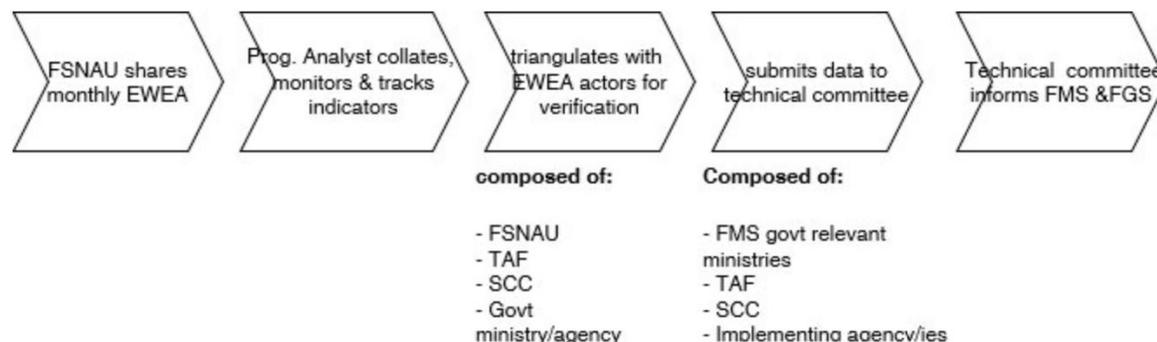
<b>Focus</b>	<b>Administrative preparatory activities</b>	<b>Preparedness and training or capacity building activities</b>	<b>Early Actions (after trigger)</b>
Coordination	<p>Mapping of humanitarian cash programs ongoing in the areas of intervention</p> <p>Inform and update donors and the government at different levels of the shock response pilots</p> <p>Forming a technical committee to decide on the triggers</p>	<p>Inform of the rationale of the SR pilots, areas of focus, agreed on transfer value and stop mechanism</p> <p>Develop explanatory notes, presentations, and meetings</p>	<p>Disseminate information on the anticipated shocks</p> <p>Disseminate information on the anticipated shocks</p> <p>Activation of the trigger</p>
Partnership	Developing an MOU with the three ongoing SNs	Include the locations, indicative beneficiary numbers, transfer value, transaction costs, etc	Ensure funds are available for transfers immediately after the shock
Communication	<p>Developing a communication strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government</li> <li>- Implementing agencies</li> <li>- Beneficiaries</li> </ul>	Develop targeted messaging/communication to the key actors	<p>Disseminate information on the anticipated shocks</p> <p>Distribution of assistance &amp; duration</p>
Monitoring & learning	<p>Develop a detailed monitoring &amp; learning plan ( including sample size)</p> <p>Incorporate monitoring indicators in implementing agencies existing monitoring tools</p>	<p>Consult with key actors to capture the intended objectives</p> <p>Train the staff of the implementing agencies</p>	Monitor

### **Communication Protocol**

In-line with the SSPP, TAF, together with CC will engage with MoLSA, MoHADM, and other vital ministries mandated to coordinate and oversee the implementation of the policy and the shock response component. The communication flow will emanate from MoLSA and MoHADM to work in two ways: one, MoLSA, and MoHADM to inform the key ministries, FMS, and district level focal points on the rationale of the SR pilots. In turn, the federal member states focal points will form part of the technical committee that looks at the indicators and trigger a response should the data provided breach the SR pilots threshold and communicate the same to the district level and FGS level. The communication at the FGS level is continuous based on the number of times a shock will be triggered.

The BRCiS consortium will follow the communication flow as referenced in the Annex but include government authority at the FMS and district level, TAF, and CC in the decision-making process.

**Figure 3: Communication Flow of the SR SN pilots**



Step	Institution responsible	Responsible person	Tell who?	Method of communication	Purpose of communication
1	TAF	Programme Analyst	FSNAU	Email	Request information that can support the EAP
1.2	TAF	Program Analyst	Technical Committee	Report, Email, Meetings	Informs the committee on anticipated shocks based on analysis of data shared by FSNAU
2	Technical Committee	Chair of the committee	Implementing agencies	Meetings, Reports	Activation of the trigger and target locations
2.1	Technical Committee	Chair of the committee	District level & FGS	Email, telephone	Inform on the SR, targeted locations, populations & duration of assistance
2.2	Implementing agencies	Focal points	Beneficiaries	Public Baraza	Inform on the SR and duration of assistance
3	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Implementing agencies	Call center/hotlines, monitoring	Inquires/grievances & satisfaction level on processes

## **ANNEX 1: Menu of Forecasts and validity of available forecasts**

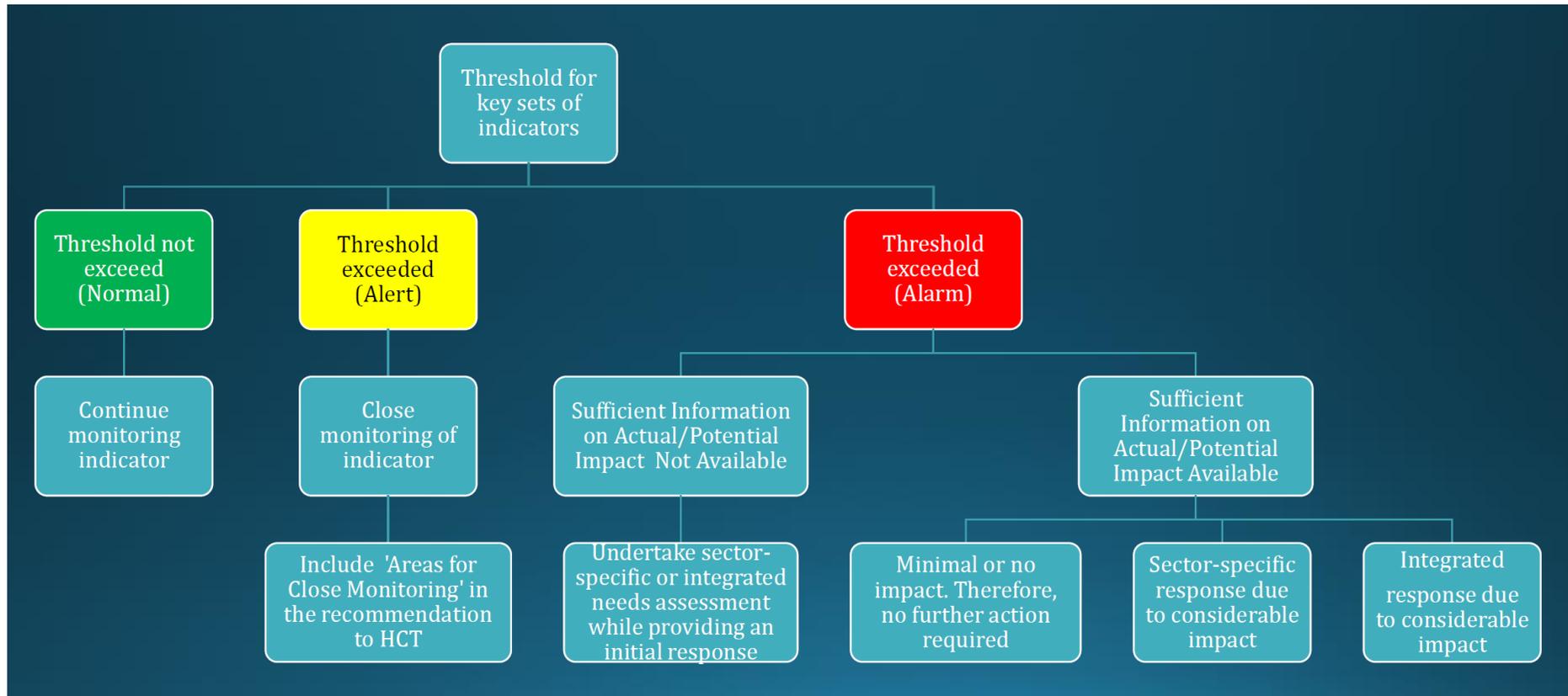
The EWEA actors used a consultative approach to design and develop the list of early warning indicators used to inform on early actions. The monthly data are submitted and validated by a cohort of technical partners before released to ensure the validity and reliability of the data sets in making informed decisions on behalf of the affected and vulnerable Somali people. **Error! Reference source not found.** below shows the data sources, thresholds, and definitions of indicators and risk phase classifications that are currently used by humanitarian actors in Somalia.

**Table 7: Menu of FSNAU Indicators and Thresholds**

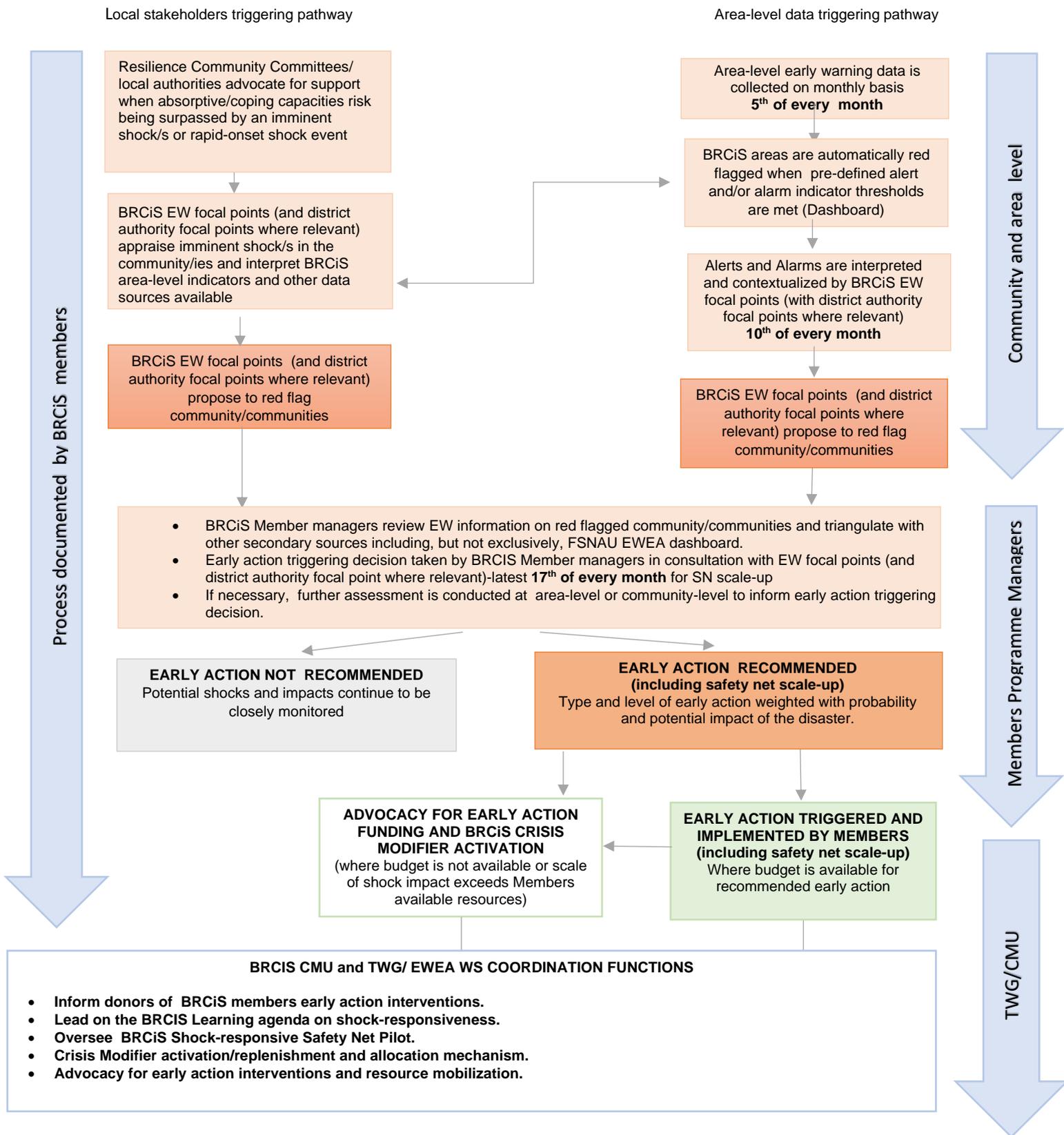
KEY MONITORING INDICATORS	DEFINITION	THRESHOLDS	DATA SOURCE	NORMAL	ALERT	ALARM
<b>1. CLIMATE</b>						
Rainfall	% of long-term mean (monthly)	% decrease below average (Based on thresholds)	SWALIM/FEWSNET/FSNAU	<20% decrease/Any increase	20% - 60% decrease from LTM	> 60% decrease from LTM
Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)	% of the long-term mean (monthly)	% decrease below normal NDVI (Based on thresholds)	SWALIM/FEWSNET/FSNAU	<0.05 decrease/Any increase	Decrease of 0.05 - 0.125 from Standard Deviation (also known as a "Small decrease")	Decrease > 0.125 from Standard Deviation (also known as a "Large decrease")
Price of water	% increase (monthly) above five year average	% increase above normal level (Based on thresholds)	FSNAU	<5% increase/Any decrease	5% - 10% increase in price over LTM	> 10% increase in price over LTM
River levels/Flooding	Monitoring river level for flooding or high risk levels	River level above critical levels or flooding	SWALIM	< High risk level	>High risk level but < Bank full	> Bank Full
<b>2. POPULATION MOVEMENT</b>						
Number of displaced population	# of people displaced (monthly)	# of arrivals and departures (monthly)	UNHCR/PRMN	<1000 arrivals or departures	1000 - 5000 arrivals or departures	>5000 arrivals or departures
<b>3. NUTRITION</b>						
Number of New Admissions to Feeding and Treatment Centers (GAM)	new admission compared to the five-year average	new admission compared to the five-year average	Nutrition Cluster	<25% increase in admissions compared to average	25-50% increase in admissions compared to average	>50% increase in admissions compared to average
<b>4. HEALTH</b>						
Measles outbreak	Number of confirmed measles cases	Number of confirmed measles cases	WHO (CSR/eDEWS; AFP surveillance)	0	1	>1
AWD outbreak	Number of AWD cases	Number of AWD cases	WHO (CSR/eDEWS; AFP surveillance)	<200 cases	200-500 cases	> 500 cases
	Number of AWD deaths	Number of AWD deaths	WHO (CSR/eDEWS; AFP surveillance)	0	Case Fatality Rate (CFR) ≤1%	CFR>1%
Polio outbreak	Number of confirmed polio cases	Number of confirmed polio cases	WHO (CSR/eDEWS; AFP surveillance)	0	0	1

Malaria	Number of confirmed malaria cases	No thresholds set yet	WHO (CSR/eDEWS; AFP surveillance)			
<b>5. MARKET</b>						
Maize prices	% increase (monthly) above five year average	% increase above normal level (Based on thresholds)	FSNAU/FEWSNET	<5% increase/ Any decrease	5% - 10% increase in price over LTM	> 10% increase in price over LTM
Sorghum prices	% increase (monthly) above five year average	% increase above normal level (Based on thresholds)	FSNAU/FEWSNET	<5% increase/ Any decrease	5% - 10% increase in price over LTM	> 10% increase in price over LTM
Local goat prices	% decrease (monthly) below five year average	% decrease below normal level (Based on thresholds)	FSNAU/FEWSNET	<5% decrease/ Any increase	5% - 10% decrease in price over LTM	> 10% decrease in price over LTM
Wage labor	% decrease (monthly) below five year average	% decrease below normal level (Based on thresholds)	FSNAU/FEWSNET	<5% decrease/ Any increase	5% - 10% decrease in price over LTM	> 10% decrease in price over LTM
Terms of trade (wage labor to cereals)	% decrease (monthly) below five year average	Decrease below normal level (Based on thresholds)	FSNAU/FEWSNET	Zero change/ Any increase	1kg - 2kg decrease from the LTM	decrease >= 3kg from 5yr avg
Terms of trade (local quality goat to cereals)	% decrease (monthly) below five year average	Decrease below normal level (Based on thresholds)	FSNAU/FEWSNET	<5Kgs decrease/ any increase	decrease 6-10kg	decrease > 10kg
Rice prices	% decrease (monthly) below five year average	% decrease below normal level (Based on thresholds)	FSNAU/FEWSNET	<5% increase/ Any increase	5% - 10% increase in price over LTM	> 10% increase in price over LTM
Cost of minimum basket	% decrease (monthly) below five year average	% decrease below normal level (Based on thresholds)	FSNAU/FEWSNET	<5% increase/ Any increase	5% - 10% increase in price over LTM	> 10% increase in price over LTM

**ANNEX 2: FSNAU EWEA Decision Tree**

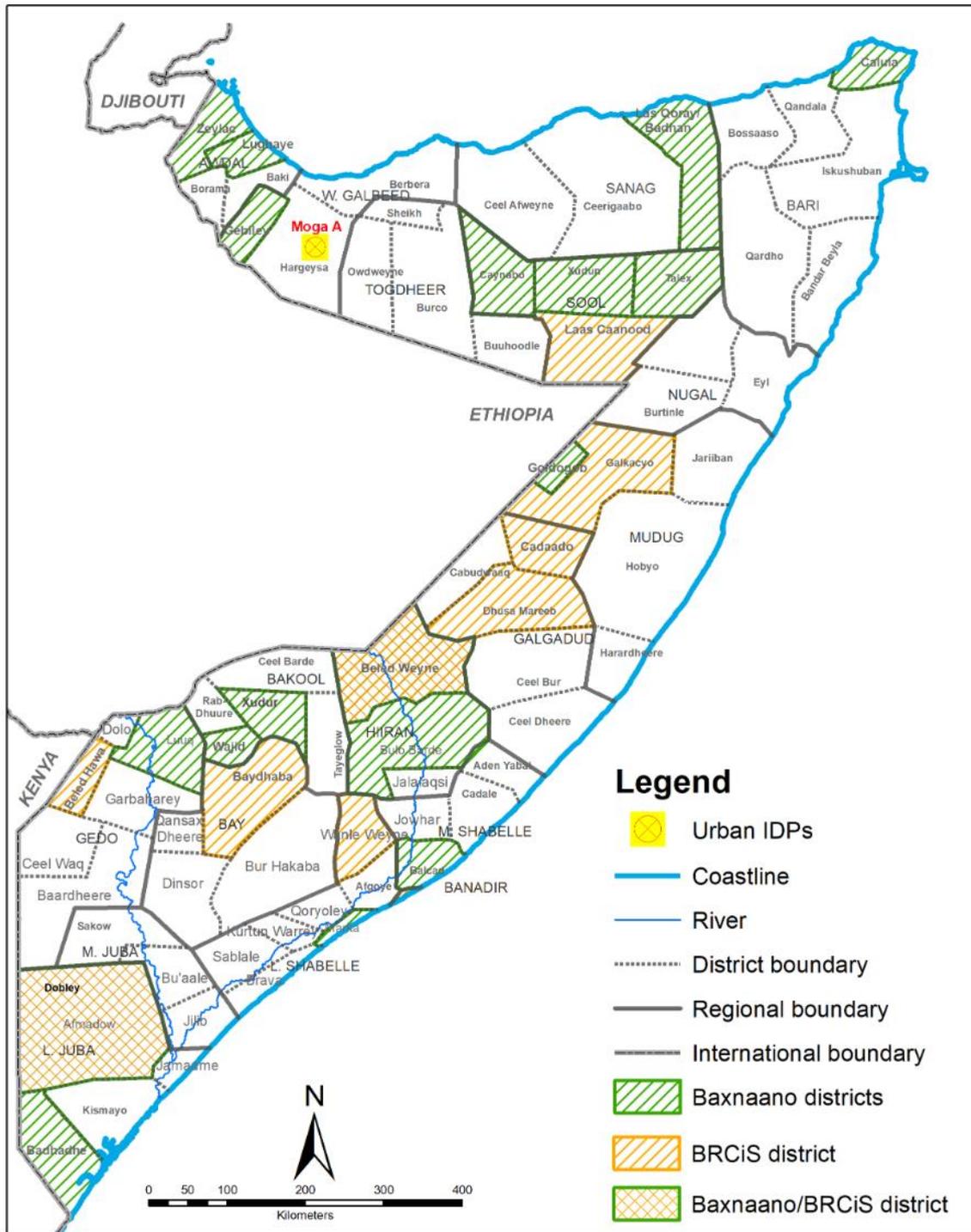


### ANNEX 3: BRCiS Red-flagging approach for EWEA



**Annex 4: Identified Safety Nets for linking with the ECHO funded Shock Response Pilots**

**ECHO Funded Shock Response Pilot Areas**



Data sources: UNGI/WG, GeoNames, GAUL, UNDP Somalia (1998), FSNAU, WFP, FSC partners

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.